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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Espadarana prosoblepon Boettger, 1892 (Amphibia: Anura): Distribution extension on the western slopes of the Cordillera Central, Colombia

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ABSTRACT: We report a new locality for *Espadarana prosoblepon* (Boettger, 1892) in a riparian forest on the western slopes of the Cordillera Central of Colombia, which extends its distribution ca. 100 km S from previous known records.

The neotropical family Centrolenidae has 76 species reported for Colombia (Frost 2011). Among these is the genus *Espadarana*, which contains three species that differ from other glass frogs by having pronounced humeral spines (Ruiz-Carranza & Lynch 1991; Guayasamin *et al*. 2009). Their distribution includes the lowlands and mountainous parts of Central America (Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama), through the Pacific slope of the Andes including Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela (Cisneros-Heredia & McDiarmid 2005; Guayasamin *et al*. 2009).

Espadarana prosoblepon (Boettger, 1892), formerly known as *Centrolene prosoblepon*, is a medium-sized centrolenid frog, measuring 21–28 mm SVL in males and 25–31 mm SVL in females (Cisneros-Heredia & McDiarmid 2007), which may have a uniformly green dorsum or green with dark and/or yellow spots on the body (Ruiz-Carranza & Lynch 1995; Cisneros-Heredia & McDiarmid 2005), Sometimes, when dark and yellow spots are present, they may be associated as false or incomplete ocelli (Cisneros-Heredia & McDiarmid 2007). Its elevational distribution extends from sea level to 1500 m (Kubicki *et al*. 2010). It is a well-known species within its range, with a conservation status of least concern according to the IUCN Red List, although populations are in decline (IUCN, 2010).

In Colombia, most reports of the *E. prosoblepon* have been from the western slopes of the Cordillera Occidental from sea level up to 1840 m asl in locations on the eastern slopes of the Cordillera Central (Ruiz-Carranza & Lynch 1995). We report for the first time the presence of *E. prosoblepon* on the western slopes of the Cordillera Central, extending its distribution ca. 100 km S of the previous known records. The specimens reported here were encountered on 24 January 2007 at 2030 h in a riparian forest, during the evaluation of a fragmented landscape for conservation.

Two adult male *E. prosoblepon* were found in the municipality of Filandia, Barbas river basin, on the borderbetween the departments of Quindio and Risaralda (4°42'22.7" N, 75°38'29.2" W, 1935 m) (Figure 1). One specimen (SVL= 25 mm) was preserved and deposited in the collection of the Universidad del Valle (CD-UV 1911) according to the collection requirement of the rural landscapes project of the Alexander von Humboldt Institute (CI: 7710). The second individual was measured (SVL= 23 mm), photographed and released (Figure 2). The habitat where the specimens were found was a matrix of cloud forest remnants and riparian forest embedded in cattle pastures and forest plantations. Our new record suggests that *E. prosoblepon* has a continuous distribution along the Cordillera Central.

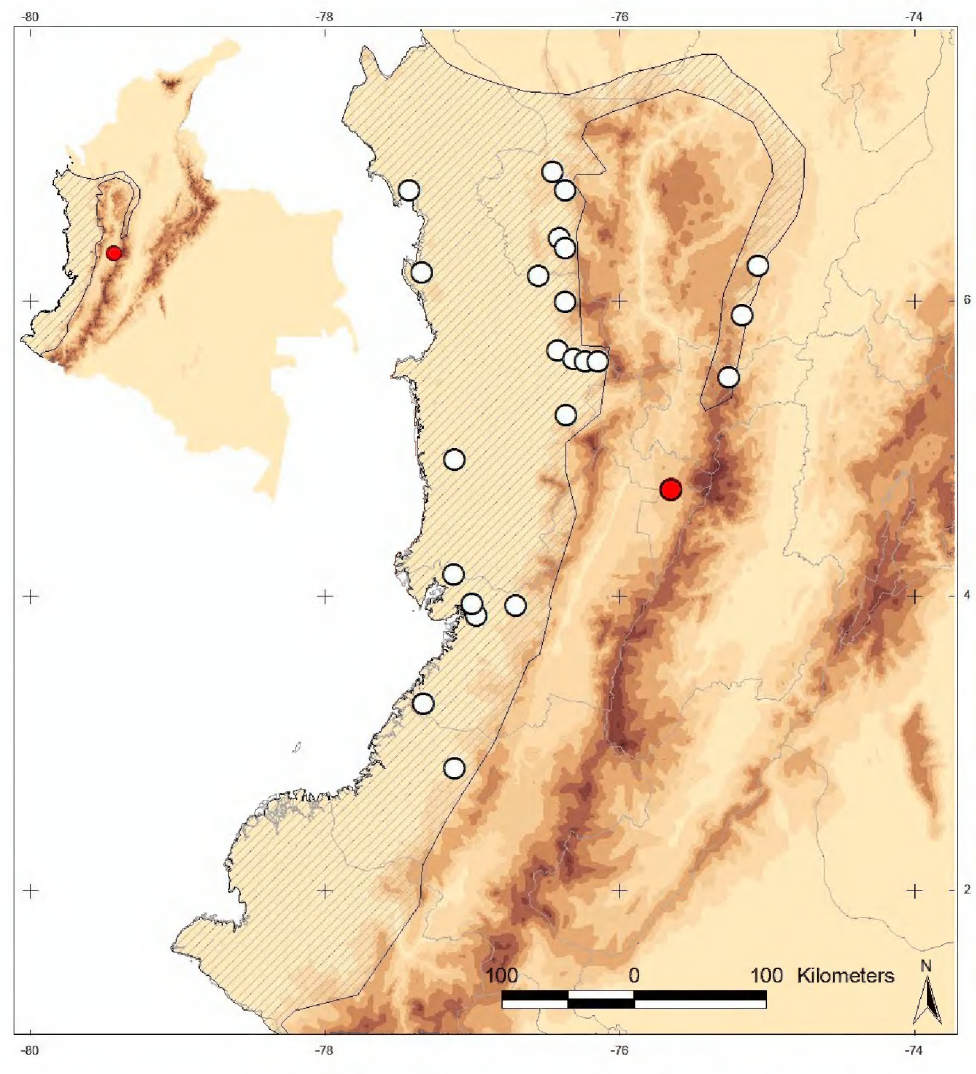

FIGURE 1. Geographic distribution of *Espadarana prosoblepon* in Colombia. Historical locations (white circles) and new locality (Red circle). The hatched area is the potential distribution for Colombia, according to IUCN Red List

Figure 2. *Espadarana prosoblepon* male, SVL 23 mm, from Barbas river basin, municipality of Filandia, Quindio. Photo by Andrés Quintero-Ángel in the Virtual Museum of Amphibians and Reptiles of Colombia.

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